

# South Carolina: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, South Carolina had the third highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in South Carolina, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the tenth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 19% of all deaths.
- South Carolina had the highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in South Carolina in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 17,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in South Carolina in 1999, including 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 1,900 new

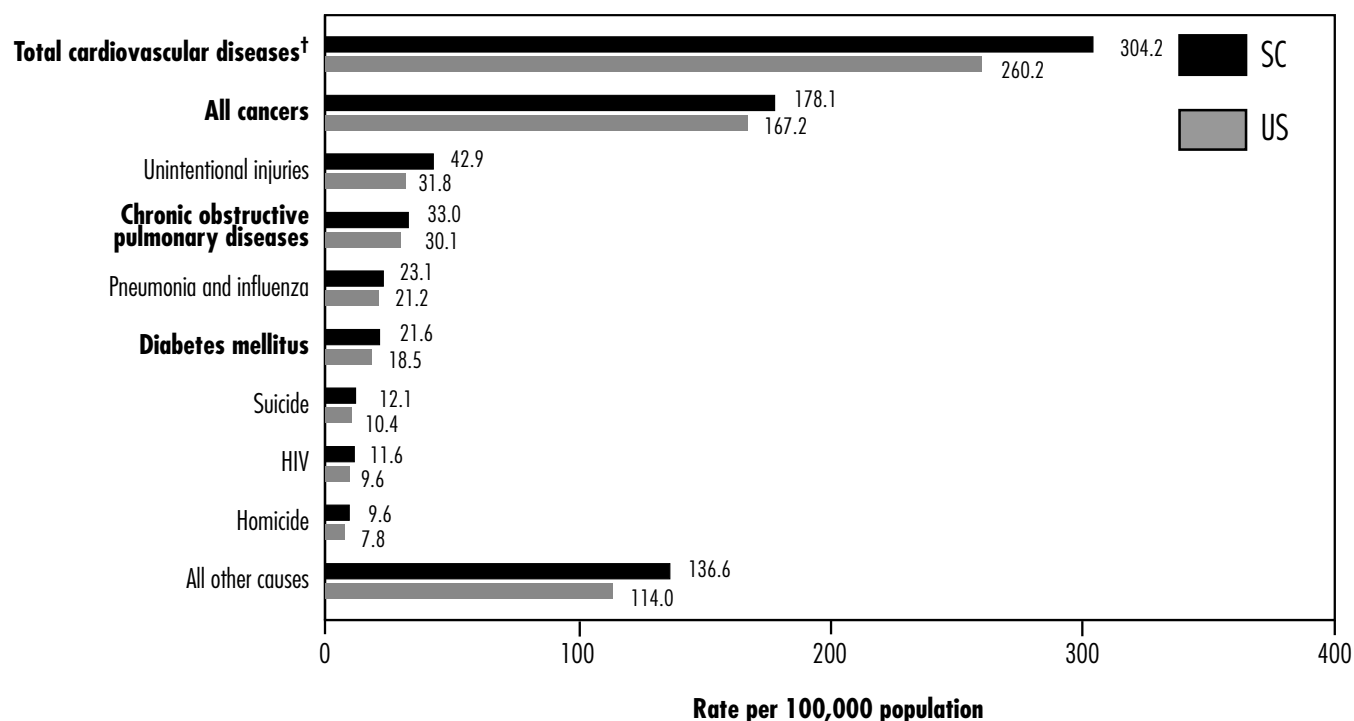
cases of colorectal cancer, 2,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 8,200 South Carolina residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 138,844 adults in South Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 937 deaths in South Carolina and a contributing cause of an additional 2,102 deaths.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the tenth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 185% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, South Carolina Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (142.4 per 100,000 in South Carolina and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (60.9 per 100,000 in South Carolina and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# South Carolina: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 29% of Hispanics, 26% of whites, and 19% of blacks in South Carolina reported current cigarette smoking.
- Forty percent of blacks, 35% of Hispanics, and 32% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 91% of Hispanics, 84% of blacks, and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks, 62% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

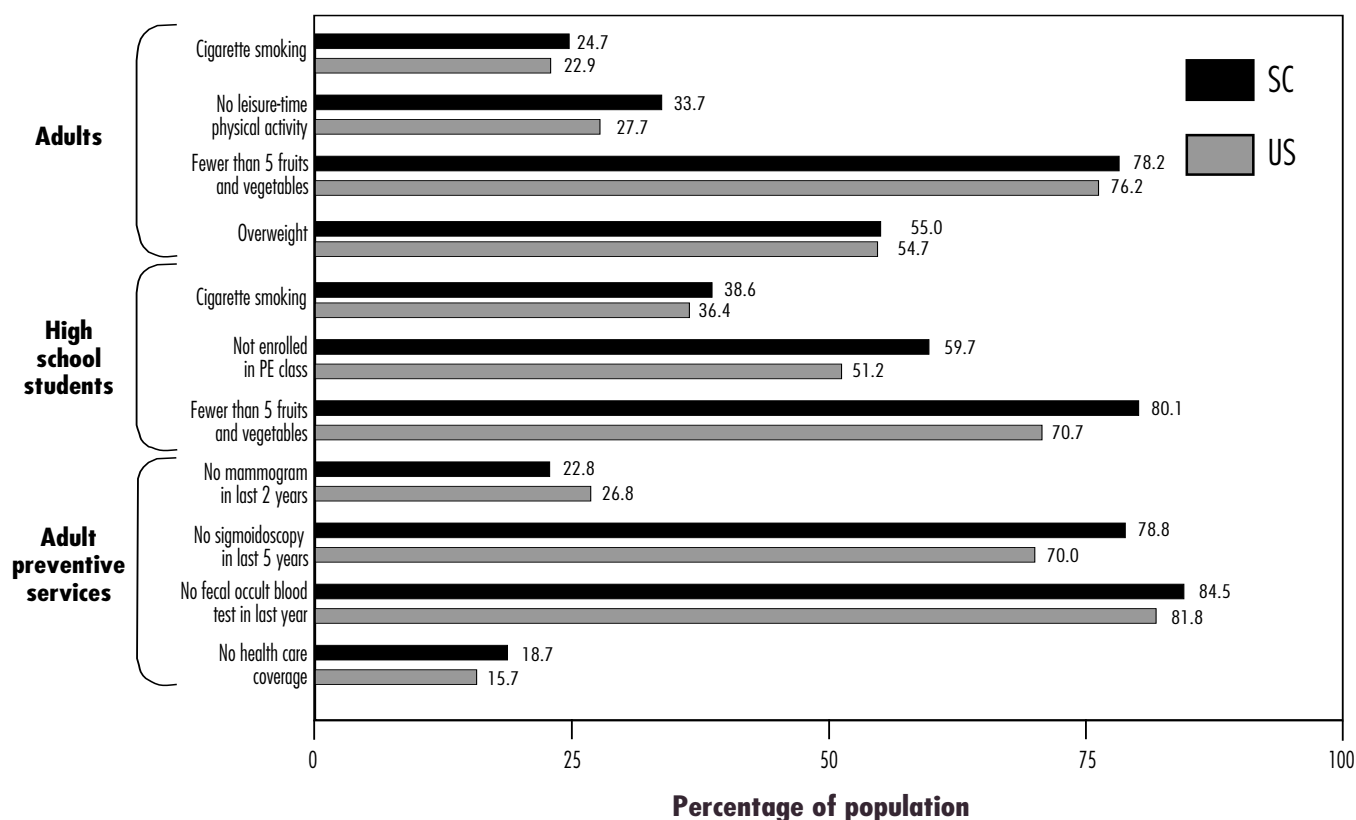
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 47% of white and 28% of black students in South Carolina.
- Sixty-six percent of female and 53% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female students and 77% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 26% of blacks and 22% of whites reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the second highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among those aged 50 years or older, 87% of men and 83% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, South Carolina Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.